

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—SOLAR SHINGLE.—LIVE IDIOT.

WOODS' THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.—HYPNOTICISM.—Too Much for Good Nature. Matinee at 15 o'clock.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—BIRD TON'S GRAND PIANO CONCERT. Matinee at Three o'clock.

TONY PASTORI'S OPERA HOUSE, 211 Bowry.—SINGING, DANCING, BULLFIGHT, &c.—THE WORKING GIRLS OF NEW YORK. Matinee at 2½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S—OLD SCHOOL OF MINISTRY, TALLADEMA MUSICAL GYM, 40, Fifth Avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—THE CAR DRIVERS' STRIKE.

SPAN FRANCO MINISTERS, 335 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—STREET ARCADE, DANCING, &c.—THE COMEDIAN ON WAYS AND MEANS.

BRYANT'S MINISTERS, Broadway, Hall, 472 Broadway.—NIGHT CONCERTS, BULLFIGHT, &c.—SITLOCK; OR, THE JEW OF UZARIN STREET.

ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway.—THEATROFIC MINISTERS.—BULLFIGHT, BULLFIGHT, &c.—PANTOMIME.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

LECTURE BY MR. DE CORDOVA.—AT THE TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Wednesday, April 18, 1866.

ADVERTISING OF THE CITY PRESS.

The Herald the Great Organ of the Business and Reading Public.

Annexed are the returns to the Internal Revenue Department of the receipts from advertising of all the daily papers of this city for two years. In the first column are the receipts for thirteen months, being the year 1864, with one month of 1865, and in the second column are the receipts for the twelve months of 1865—

Paper.	Thirteen months ending Dec. 31, 1864.	For the month of Jan. 1, 1865.
Herald.....	\$577,455	\$662,193
Tribune.....	280,060	301,841
Times.....	251,812	254,412
Evening Post.....	163,177	222,716
World.....	125,056	177,304
Journal of Commerce.....	106,595	173,646
Transcript.....	164,454	164,454
State's Zeitung.....	76,550	126,380
Sun.....	94,328	101,793
Commercial Advertiser.....	60,322	77,556
Daily News.....	49,968	77,048
Evening Express.....	62,350	68,742
New York Democrat.....	21,052	25,734

Totals.....\$1,575,267 \$2,483,724

This shows the Herald to be, by its extensive and comprehensive circulation, the chief organ of the advertisers of the Metropolis, and the medium of communicating their business wants to the public.

THE NEWS.

THE FENIANS.

Our Fenian news is becoming more and more interesting. General Meade and his staff left Philadelphia for Eastport yesterday. It is supposed for some purpose in connection with the Fenian movements going on there. The naval squadron for duty among the fisheries has been determined upon at Washington, and is to consist of seven vessels, mounting in all fifty guns, to be commanded by an acting rear admiral. They are to rendezvous at Eastport by the 30th inst. and remain there until the Fenian excitement has subsided. They will then proceed to the fishing grounds on the British North American coast. The authorities at Washington have forwarded instructions to Eastport to enforce strictly the neutrality laws. A schooner, with arms aboard for Kilian, was seized by the Custom House officers there, but immediately released. Mr. Kilian is reported as having said that there is no intention of invading the province. Fenians still are in large bodies. The British ship *Sinuous*, with a battalion of regulars, arrived at St. John's yesterday; six hundred more are expected to-day at St. Stephen and St. Andrews, besides two companies of artillery and a company of engineers. It is thought the new government will suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*.

THE FENIANS.

THE FENIANS.

The trial at Cornwall is still conducted with closed doors. The volunteers are to be retained until the trials are over.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a bill to define the number and regulate the appointment of officers in the navy was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. A resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs directing the Secretary of War to change the names of forts and arsenals now called after prominent rebels. The motion to reconsider the vote refusing admission to Colorado Territory was taken up, but no action taken thereon. The Habeas Corpus bill was postponed. The bill for the relief of naval contractors was under discussion when the Senate adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the House the bill to reorganize and establish the army was under consideration, the pending question being on the motion to amend the fourth section by striking out that portion relating to the Veterans Reserve corps. The debate on the subject lasted over two hours, and the vote being taken the motion was lost by a vote of 41 to 30. A motion to repeal all acts authorizing the organization of colored troops was lost. After some further personal explanation relative to Mr. Conkling's bankrupt bill the House adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the following bills were passed.—Incorporating the Bond Deposit Company of New York. Authorizing the appointment of consuls to reside in the Hawaiian Islands on the Hudson. Relative to the Brooklyn and Nassau Railroad companies. The Brooklyn and Greenpoint Avenue Railroad bill. The Niagara Ship Canal bill, with an amendment that the act shall not take effect until the Erie and Oswego canals have been enlarged so as to pass boats two hundred feet long and twenty-three feet wide, was passed. The Croton and the Underground Railroad bills were read.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Assembly the bill regulating the hours of labor for drivers and conductors on street cars and omnibuses in this city was passed. The bill relating to the taxation of stockholders of banks was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A concurrent resolution to adjourn *sine die* on Friday was adopted.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The New York City Levy bill was ordered to a third reading.

THE CITY.

The Concord steamer *Vesta*, from Queenstown April 8, is due at this port, with three days' later news.

A general order from Superintendent Kennedy, of the Metropolitan Police, is published this morning, directing that a report of every drinking saloon in the various districts where liquor has been sold during the last twelve months shall be returned to his office, for the purpose of

laying the same before the Board of Health, which, having been constituted a Board of Excise, has the power to determine who shall have licenses to sell liquor and who shall not. The order mentions particular points that are especially to be reported upon.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday a Yorkville against the removal of sundry nuisances to that locality. The question of the adulteration of milk was also discussed previous to adjournment. The strike on the city railroads continues with unabated inconvenience to travelers. In the forenoon of yesterday the old hands on the Third Avenue went to work on the understanding their demands would be complied with, but tied up again on hearing such was not the company's intention. On the other lines of railroad traffic was more or less irregular, and ceased altogether at eight P. M. A riot on a small scale took place about half-past five o'clock in the neighborhood of Thirtieth street and Second Avenue. Arrests were made, and the rioters separated without doing much injury. A meeting of the drivers took place in the Continental Hotel, Thirty-fourth street, at which enthusiastic speeches were made and subscriptions raised for the assistance of the strikers.

Several cases of disease supposed to be ship fever have been discovered in Brooklyn, E. D., by which several deaths have occurred.

A case has been decided in Part 2 of the Supreme Court, by Judge Mason, which lays down the liability of the Croton Aqueduct Board for wages of their employees in repairing the streets under the McCool and Warnock contracts. The suit was brought by James Egan against the city for salary as Inspector of Pavements from the 14th of August to the 21st of October, 1865—one hundred and twenty dollars. Judge Mason decided in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount claimed. It is said that a number of similar cases have been depending upon this decision.

Judge Ingraham has decided relative to the claims of Morris Ketchum & Company on the New York and New Haven Railroad Company as to the latter's responsibility for the fraudulent issue of stock by Robert Schuyler. The decision is "judges" for defendants against the plaintiffs for \$100,576 65, with interest on \$54,834 66, from April 10, 1866, and costs.

The case of Bureau Lamirande, a Frenchman, who is charged with having absconded with seven hundred thousand francs, the property of the Bank of France, was expected to come up for hearing yesterday, under the Extradition law, before Commissioner Beta. It appears that Lamirande is detained in the hands of the Sheriff of New York, at the suit of the bank in a civil action in one of the State courts; but as the bank is also the party who has prosecuted him criminally, it is likely there will be no difficulty in handing the defendant over to the United States authorities, to be dealt with according to the terms of the Extradition treaty.

Commissioner Osborn took evidence yesterday in the case of the United States against several seamen who, it is alleged, had mutinied on board the ship *Tanjore* while on the voyage from Hong Kong to New York. According to the testimony, the affair turned out to be rather a serious one, the captain having been obliged to fire upon the seamen for the purpose of restoring order. The examination will be resumed on Thursday.

An important trial is now pending in the United States Court in Brooklyn, before Judge Benedict, in which George S. Howe & Co., owners of the ship *Margaret Evans*, are plaintiffs, and the owners of the steamboat *Bridgeport* are defendants. It is a case of collision during a fog, in which the steamer struck the ship. The owners of the latter claim \$14,318 damages.

A pickpocket named Rutherford was arrested in the act of playing his nimble fingers in Park row yesterday and committed.

At a meeting of the Farmers' Club yesterday, a lengthy discussion on the subject of *brimstone* was the feature of the occasion. The majority of the delegates believing the disease to be caused by the use of pork in a raw or pickled state, although no definite conclusion was arrived at. An improved hand fanning mill, patented by Mr. George Leech, was exhibited.

The steamship *Jamaica* Packet, of Glasgow, from Kingston, Jamaica, bound for New York, is ashore on Absecon beach, New Jersey.

The *Luman* line steamship *Edinburgh*, commanded by Captain Hallerow, an experienced and popular master, will sail at noon to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool from pier 44 North river.

The depression in the gold market prevented much of a movement in the general merchandise markets, yet nevertheless a fair trade was done, all things considered, especially in breadstuffs. Both flour and wheat were active, and prices were higher, the former by 15c. a 25c. per bushel, and the latter 2c. a 3c. per bushel. Cotton was dull and dropping. A heavy stock depressed the sugar somewhat, but prices were not decidedly lower. Coffee was without material change. Petroleum was dull and nominal. On *Chancery* flour was higher. Wheat higher. Corn firmer. Oats firmer. Pork lower. Beef steady. Lard unchanged. Butter and Cheese quiet and somewhat nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Despatches from Mexico via New Orleans state that a wagon train from Panos to Monterey, guarded by fourteen hundred imperialists, was attacked and captured by the liberals about the 4th inst. Two hundred French were killed or captured. Emigrants from the United States are arriving at Matamoros in large numbers. An imperial force under Joaquin attacked Canales near Chirico Escandido on the 6th inst., and worsted him, killing twenty-two and wounding a large number. Matamoros is considered by the imperialists to be impracticable.

By the arrival last night of the steamship *Manhattan*, from Vera Cruz on the 8th inst., via Havana on the 13th, we are placed in possession of our correspondence from those two places. The additional news from Mexico is unimportant. The Italian and Belgian ministers to Mexico arrived in the *Manhattan*.

An official despatch from the Secretary of War to Brevet Major General J. M. Brannan, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Augusta, Ga., states, with the President's approval, that the late proclamation does not remove martial law in the Southern States or operate in any way upon the Freedmen's Bureau in the exercise of its legislative jurisdiction.

Clement C. Clay was yesterday released by order of the President, on condition that he report when called for.

The captain of the ship *Eliza McLaughlin*, which arrived here yesterday, reports the loss and abandonment at sea of the ship *Express*, of Liverpool, from New Orleans for St. John, N. B. One out of four men belonging to her, who had clung to a fragment of the wreck, was picked up on the 4th inst., the other three having been washed off. The survivor stated that the captain of the *Express*, his wife and some of the crew left the shattered craft in a boat.

Additional particulars of the Port au Prince configuration state that attempts were made afterwards to burn down the rest of the city. A case of *cholera* is mentioned by our correspondent as having occurred recently, where a party of several persons were discovered feasting on cold infants.

The researches made for oil in Cuba have proved successful, the whole island being nearly one diging. The oil is the same, as found by analysis, as the Pennsylvanian petroleum.

Captain Ezra Nye, one of the first steamship captains in the Collins line of Atlantic steamers, died in Newark yesterday at noon. He it was who rescued the passengers of the wrecked ship *Jessie Stephens*, in 1854.

The Union Pacific Railroad is now being laid at the rate of a mile a day in Nevada Territory.

In Boston the keeper of a tobacco store, who was detected setting fire to his premises on Monday night, attempted his own life, ineffectually, however.

Reports from Texas state that the crops in that State this year will be the largest ever raised.

The report of the Bull's death is contradicted.

FRUITS OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.—

We begin to witness the fruits of the Civil Rights Bill. It has already caused the loss of blood of white people to be shed in Norfolk; it has been the cause of negroes in Boston filling places formerly occupied by white laborers; it has given Massachusetts negroes the right, or rather they have impudently assumed it, to take seats beside white ladies in railroad cars, when plenty of other seats are vacant. In short, it is continually increasing the bad feeling existing between whites and blacks in the North, while it is certainly not bringing them on better terms of amity and intimacy in the South.

We foresee a great deal of trouble in this connection, even before the Civil Rights bill is put into practical execution.

The Mexican Question—Its Absorption in

Louis Napoleon's European Designs.

It is definitely settled that the French troops, in several three months instalments, are to be withdrawn from Mexico, and that Austria, if she can, is to supply the deficiencies thus resulting to Maximilian in order to sustain him on his imperial bed of Mexican roses. One of our city contemporaries, plucking up a little patriotic indignation, boldly suggests the forcible expulsion of the Austrians by the United States should that game be attempted, because Austria has not even a pretext for armed intervention against the Mexican people. We have not the slightest apprehension, however, that Austria will undertake to supply the places of the French troops with their withdrawal from Mexico. Nor do we suppose that Maximilian contemplates any further efforts to maintain his empire with the removal of the French troops. We dare say that he is now, and has been for some time, preparing for a return to "fatherland," with the substantial profits in his possession of a good financial speculation; and that with the last of his movables, including his last *conducta* of silver, he will bring up this rear of the French evacuation.

In the very inception of this Austrian imperial establishment in Mexico under French protection—this "grand idea" of Napoleon, as Marshal Forey expresses it—the important feature in it was the entanglement of Austria. It committed her to the European policy of Napoleon; it made her a subordinate to his schemes, a passive instrument in his hands, in regard to European affairs. His magnanimous peace of Villa Franca enabled him to decoy Austria into this Mexican snare; and now between Prussia on the north and Italy in the south, to say nothing of Hungary, the House of Hapsburg is in no condition to spare a single regiment for the visionary empire of Maximilian in Mexico. Austria is so environed with dangers that her very existence, as one of the five great Powers, is imperilled.

Let us suppose that Bismarck, under the neutrality protestations of France, pushes the present controversy between Prussia and Austria concerning their joint robbery of those duchies from Denmark to the point of war, what shape is this war most likely to assume? The petty members of the German confederation will become involved on the one side or the other. Young Italy will seize the opportunity to pounce upon Venice, and Hungary may rise again to the cry of independence. In the midst of this warlike reaction the countless legions of the Czar will be put in motion, and he will be free to choose whether they shall move for the Rhine or the Danube. Napoleon, however, will hardly wait for all these developments. He will see that his empire, his prestige and his policy demand instant intervention. He will move an army to the left bank of the Rhine and hold it; he will support King Victor Emmanuel in a descent upon Venice and capture it; he will compel Austria to cede Venice to Italy and to surrender the Danish duchies to Prussia for the sake of peace, and his reward will be the left bank of the Rhine on the one hand and the island of Sardinia, in compensation for Venice, on the other. A "short, sharp and decisive campaign" may bring about these results without further complications, and to avoid further complications Napoleon, awaiting the signal, is doubtless prepared for quick and decisive action. He is in the Mexican copartnership with Austria, Maximilian is his protegee, and yet Napoleon it is who is the promoter of Bismarck behind the scenes.

In view of these Napoleonic ideas looking to the reconstruction of the map of Europe, for the enlargement of France and the perpetuation of his dynasty, the "grand idea" of Napoleon involved in the Mexican adventure with Maximilian becomes a mere bagatelle. Napoleon may thus withdraw from Mexico not only without the loss of prestige but with a vastly increased reputation as the master of modern diplomacy. That he is hedging between Prussia and Austria to bring them into collision, is apparent; that he will succeed in this object, it is highly probable, and, if successful so far, that he will then step in and seize and carry off the lion's share of the spoils, we cannot doubt.

There is a chance for his defeat in the possible appeal by Austria, as a last resort, to a conference of all the great Powers; but in any event the Emperor Francis Joseph is in no condition to indulge the Emperor Maximilian in his Mexican baggage a day beyond his abandonment by the Emperor Napoleon. That the original "grand idea" of the latter was a French political and commercial balance of power on this continent may be set down as a fact in history; but that it involved the entanglement of Austria, in view of certain Napoleonic designs in Europe, is now apparent. The success of Jeff Davis might have saved Austria; but her humiliation follows his downfall; for, through Maximilian, she becomes the scapegoat of Napoleon. Her spoliation may be the next act in the drama.

"Put not your trust in princes." With the collapse of the glorious vision of Napoleon of a powerful foothold in this hemisphere on the ruins of two republics, he falls back upon his European subordinates. His Mexican adventure is thus reduced to a mere trick in his European diplomacy; and the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico will be accepted by Austria as the end of her delusion, and by Maximilian as a warning to pack up and be off to meet the impending danger at home. Beyond the recognition of his personal obligations, the Mexican alliance between Napoleon and Austria ended with the capture of Jeff Davis.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—

A bill is before the Legislature to incorporate "The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." It gives to the corporation powers almost as extensive as those intrusted to the Health Commissioners, which are plenary and indisputable. Its officers and agents have authority to prevent and to punish cruelty to animals as the Health Board have to summarily suppress a nuisance. This is a good measure for several reasons. Among the most prominent are, that it will prevent the overcrowding of horse cars and omnibuses, and that it will put a stop to the horrible cruelty to horses every day witnessed on Broadway. In the first instance, it will also be of service to bipeds as well as quadrupeds, as by limiting the number of passengers it affords them more comfortable accommodations and at the same time reduces the chances for the depredations of pickpockets. In the second case, it will save the poor animals from falling down at almost every

other step upon the slippery and treacherous Russian pavement, by ordering that prime cause of much cruelty to horse-flesh to be taken up and its place supplied with material affording a better foothold. As the Board of Health have power to abate any nuisance prejudicial to human health, so will the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have power to suppress anything prejudicial to the welfare of that noble creature, the horse. We hope the bill will pass and the corporation commence operations immediately.

The City Organ of Advertisers—The Herald Against the Times and Tribune Combined.

The following is a statement of the number of advertisements contained respectively in the *Herald*, *Times* and *Tribune*, of yesterday's date:—

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE HERALD, TIMES AND TRIBUNE, APRIL 17, 1866.

	Whole Number.
Herald.....	1,328
Times.....	680
Tribune.....	480

Total.....2,488

Of the accuracy of the above statement any one can satisfy himself who takes the trouble to count the number of advertisements contained in the issues of the several papers of the above date. It must be remembered also that from the number against the *Herald* should be deducted the advertisements of those silly theatrical managers who some time ago concluded to withdraw their advertisements from the columns of this journal and to keep them inserted in an extended form in the columns of our contemporaries. But this is of no possible account to us. Deductible from the above figures are these facts:—That the *Herald* yesterday contained nearly twice as many advertisements as the *Times*, nearly three times as many as the *Tribune*, and one hundred and sixty-three more than both combined. These figures show which paper is the organ of the business public of New York. They talk business in its plainest sense; and the *Herald* advertisements being all paid for, cash in advance, we are never at a loss to cast a cash balance with every day's issue. The *Herald* advertisements are all presented in a neat and compact and yet sufficiently conspicuous form. We are thereby enabled to furnish more really news matter every morning than either of our contemporaries.

Now, how is it with the *Times* and the *Tribune*? They both brag of an extensive enlargement of their dimensions. They pretend to ape the London papers in size, if not in brains. This is nothing but affording a more spacious area in which to hide an advertisement. It only shows it up in a waste of dreary matter. Like the blanket sheets of olden time an advertisement in their columns appears like a wandering Indian on the horizon of a prairie; it is only by a miracle of startling capitals and shocking bad woodcuts that it is ever enabled to loom up before the public eye. Many of the advertisements in the columns of the *Times* and the *Tribune* are both indecent and disreputable, and such as can never find a place in our columns at any price. Others are a disgrace to any metropolitan newspaper, whole columns being devoted to blanks, showbill type, stereotyped headings or ridiculous stuff. Such blotches upon the progressively neat newspaper typography of the day can never be seen in the *Herald*. The *Tribune* widens its columns, and, like a gaping bullfrog, proclaims itself the largest newspaper in the world, a veritable London *Times* in Yankee land. We should rather take it to be, from the number of caricatures among its advertisements, a reprint of the *London Punch*, or *Paris Charivari*, or German *Blatlerische*—if that's the proper name—or any other foreign caricaturist, than a copy of such a respectable newspaper, so far as its typographical appearance goes, as the *London Times*. Some of the *Tribune*'s illustrations are unique. Who would ever expect to see in the *Tribune* a caricature of poor old Barnum, dressed in flesh-colored tights, making somersault evolutions in a circus from the back of his woolly horse under terrible headway? Who would ever expect to see in the same columns a picture of the poor old showman "Fat Baby" sitting beside a patent baby jumper? We confess we never expected to see the advertising columns of a metropolitan newspaper marred by such unseemly exhibitions. But the *Tribune* has to fill up its advertising columns with cuts and blanks, and the *Times* has to do the same, with the addition of dirty advertisements. What a contrast this presents to the handsome, attractive, business-like appearance of the advertising columns of the *Herald*.

MORE TROUBLE FOR JOHN BULL.—We learn that the recent troubles in the island of Jamaica among the negroes and whites have aroused an unusual feeling of alarm among the inhabitants of other British West India islands. The latest intelligence from the island of St. Vincent is to the effect that more troops from the British government are demanded, for the reason that the English capitalists have declared that they will withdraw all their capital from those islands unless their interests are secured by the presence of British troops. Thus from the north and the south we see poor England pestered with annoyances, while from the east and the west she is threatened with more momentous dangers. What will happen next?

THE PRESS AND THE CHOLERA.—The physicians on board the ship *England*, at Halifax, have at length definitely decided that the disease which compelled the vessel to put into that port is genuine Asiatic cholera. This dreadful scourge is, therefore, at our very doors, and it behooves us to adopt every precaution. Governor Fenton should issue his proclamation; the Board of Health should redouble their vigor, and our citizens should be especially careful in regard to cleanliness and diet. There is no necessity, however, for anything like a panic. Those papers that are trying to excite the public about the cholera are either working in the interests of speculators or are edited by persons of such weak minds as to be frightened out of their wits at the approach of danger. It must be remembered that the cholera is not the uncontrollable pestilence it used to be. Means have been found to prevent it, to check it, to cure it and to drive it away. Let us do our utmost to give it no chance of a footing in this metropolis; but if it should come here let us be prepared for it and get rid of it as quickly as possible. The press has a duty to perform in connection with this matter; but that duty is not to scare the public and drive people out of the city. On the contrary, it is to calm the

public mind and to encourage our authorities to more earnest efforts to keep the city clean and healthy. If any editors are frightened they should leave the country and intrust their papers to abler and steadier hands.

The War in South America.

Our letters from Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres, published yesterday, giving an accurate detail of the present condition of the Plata war, indicate the possibility that we may once more have a notable application of the old rule, that the battle is not always to the strongest. When it was known that the republics of the Argentine Confederation, the Oriental republic and Brazil were all united on one side against the single State of Paraguay on the other, it seemed as if the result must be only a question of time, and that the combined strength of the many must inevitably soon crush out the comparatively little resistance that Paraguay could make. But that was a too hasty view; and there is some promise in the present state of affairs that the determination, courage and energy which Paraguay brings to the contest may yet be more than a match for the numbers and the great array of power on paper made by her enemies.

The allied interest suffers from causes incident to the unwieldiness of the alliance, want of direction, purpose and spirit. The position of the allies has its analogies with the position in which we ourselves stood during the first years of the war against the rebellion. As we did, they suffer from the blundering inefficiency of officials in every position. They suffer from corruption in contracts to such an extent that it is hinted the real question now is not as to the movement or power of forces, but whether the Paraguayan army or the Brazilian treasury can hold out the longest; and while the expenditure is on the largest scale, the army suffers for the want of quartermasters' stores, commissary stores and everything else.

Another remarkable similarity with our own situation is found in the fact that a distinguished man of the allies promises to end the war "in thirty days." In our own case a similar promise was made for sixty days. Though the time is different the point is the same. In each case it shows clearly that the men charged with the direction of affairs do not appreciate the struggle they have undertaken. That is a grave fact for nations which wage war.

While the allied generals promise much and do nothing, the Paraguayans are all earnestness and activity. They have improved the time given by the slow motions of their adversaries in the fortification of a position on the Paraguay river. This position must be taken before the allies can reach the Paraguayan capital; before they can inflict any damaging blow on the defiant republic. All the approaches by water are obstructed; the river is said to be filled with torpedoes, and the obstructed points are covered with heavy guns. The approach by land is equally difficult, and the twenty-one miles of hostile territory that the allies must traverse to reach Humaita is reported as filled with a series of fortifications, by which the Paraguayan army will retire, step by step, fighting all the way.

If the Paraguayans show in the defence of those forts the same valor shown in every fight of this war, it will be many a day yet before the allies get into the stronghold on the Paraguay river. It must be remembered that the comparison we have made between the allies and the United States holds good only to a certain extent. Though we blundered and did all very stupidly at first, we did better afterwards, and came out victors finally. We must not assume that the allies will do this also. They must improve their management sooner than we did or it will be useless. If something is not accomplished in a very short time the unnatural alliance will tumble to pieces. The republics that now fight side by side with Brazil will go over. And as there is but little probability of such a change in the conduct of the war, all the chances now are that Paraguay will come out the conqueror in this struggle.

THE FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION IN SAN FRANCISCO.—GLYCERINE AGAIN AT ITS MISCHIEVOUS WORK.—We published yesterday a telegraphic account of a terrific explosion in San Francisco, by which fifteen or twenty persons were killed and many others wounded. The particulars are not very full, and the cause of the explosion is regarded as mysterious. It seems, however, that the freight agent of the Pacific Mail Company avers that two boxes, each measuring about four cubic feet, were taken from the steamer's deck to the place where the explosion occurred, and that both were "stained with oil." One of the boxes was destined for Idaho City and the other for Los Angeles. These facts, we believe, establish a complete solution of the mystery. The boxes, no doubt, contained the new blasting oil called nitro-glycerine, the explosive effects of which we experienced in this city at the Wyoming Hotel, Greenwich street, on Sunday forenoon, the 5th of November last. On that sad occasion a scientific investigation was had, and it was decided that the disaster was occasioned by the new blasting material we have mentioned; that it was of a light yellow oily fluid, and a compound of glycerine and nitric acid. It is a German invention, and has been used successfully in Europe, but never, to our knowledge, in this country. So far as we have heard, it has only served here as an infernal machine to destroy the lives of persons unacquainted with its tremendous power and who are obliged to handle it without being cautioned against its dangerous character. We hold, therefore, that it is the duty of Congress to make the introduction of this murderous compound into this country, without due safeguards, a crime punishable with the utmost severity. A precaution like this is necessary not only for the safety of those engaged in the business of mining, but of those who are liable to come in contact with it while in transit.

Union Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, N. T., April 18, 1866.

Government commissioners examined and accepted the second section of the Union Pacific Railroad to-day. The track is now being laid at the rate of one mile per day.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SETTLEMENT—GENERAL TERM.—Balance of non-remitted notices and preferred claims. Enrolled.—Nos. 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68.

SETTLEMENT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1.—Same as yesterday, with the exception of 493 struck off, and 601 added in foot of calendar. Part 2.—Nos. 97, 138, 140, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222.

SETTLEMENT—CHANCERY.—Nos. 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90